YOUNG RELIGIONISTS BENEFIT CIT-IES WHERE THEY MEET.

Charges Against the Christian and Missionary Alliance -Chautauqua Changes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, July 1.- The national executive committee of the Lutheran League of America chose Cincinnati as the meeting place of the league's next national convention, because league conditions in Ohio are anything but satisfactory. It was for the same reason that the Brotherhood of St. Andrew chose Columbus. The first named will be held probably in the spring of 1900, in order to avoid the excitement of a presidential political campaign, and the last named will be held in October next. The Bishop of Ripon was expected, but he is not coming. Several cities are taking up the matter of future conventions, notably the Christian Endeavor convention of 1901, that of next year going to London. Estimates of the average amount left in convention cities by these young religionists are made. San Francisco business men figured that they got \$1,500,000 from 25,000 Endeavorers two years ago. Experience has been that Epworth Leaguers leave less money than Christian Endeavorers, and Baptist Young People less than either. The most extravagant convention attendants are the young Episcopalians belonging to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. It is an interesting phase of modern business in religion, and religion in business, when shop keepers are able to tell you that young people in one sect leave with them \$10 each, another \$17 and a third \$25.50, and these are nearly the figures.

Two or three years ago the Rev. Dr Arthur T. Pierson charged the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the organization which raises the phenomenal sums at Old Orchard and other meetings for missionary purposes, with carelessness, or worse, in methods of handling the money in question. The head of the alliance, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, succeeded in convincing the Rev. Now charges come from another source, and the American public through missionary socleties of other religious bodies, to whom these abandoned workers apply for relief. The Rev. Dr. Simpson makes reply to the effect that all finances are handled with honesty and accuracy and that books of the right to see them. He declares it not strange that out of hundreds a few should return with grisvances, since all go out without a guarantee from the alliance that they will be supported. The matter will, it is said, be ventilated at the forthcoming scumenical conference on Foreign Missions.

There isn't any secturian squabble over Chautauqua-the original Chautauqua on the small lake of the name. The changes that go into effect in October in the business conduct of the periodical representing the literary and scientific circle were made affecting President Harper, of Chicago University. Like many another publishing property this one has been seeing some days that are not as prosperous as some former ones. It was thought best to take the propssembly hands, and a business man found who happened to reside in Cleveland. There was talk of removing the plant Meadville to New York, but none of taking it to Chicago. The new editor of the cal organ of the circle and of Chautauqua is Frank Chapin Bray, long with the Literary Digest, and a son of a Methodist minister. Baptists have a reading circle of their own, and connected with it are several leading men in Chicago University. aptists are not, therefore, either after Chautauqua through President Harper or any other means. The changes are, as has been said, purely business ones and compelled by business conditions, and there is not now, nor has there been, any sectarian

SUBURBAN SOCIETY NOTES.

Brightwood. Morton Traub is fishing at Gull lake.

Mrs. Hall will leave, this week, for Mat-Mrs. Fullenwider is visiting her sister at Mr. T. Lavin, who has been in Win-

Mrs. B. A. Brown and children will spend Mr. and Mrs. John Gillmore will move to Kankakee, Ill., this week.

Mrs. Arthur Swisher will go to Bellefontaine. O., this week, for a short visit. Mrs. Fred Murphy left, yesterday, for Mr. Eugene Kratzer is spending his vaca-

tion in Urbana, the guest of his mother. Miss Josie Baldwin, of Martinsville, who isited friends here last week, has returned Miss Mabel Dickey, of Maxwell, Ia., is the guest of Miss Inez Titus, on Brightwood

Mrs. Charles Meadows and daughter May will go to Bridgetown, N. J., to spend the

Miss Gertrude Putman, of Danville, who

has been visiting friends and relatives, has Mr. Theodore Wessel, of Danville, Ill., who was the guest of his parents last week,

Mrs. Turner and daughter Gretchen, of Martinsville, are the guests of Mrs. J. J. Traub, on Station street.

Rev. J. E. Shannon will give a talk to men this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Young Men's Christian Association Clubhouse. The Methodist Church will have an oldfashioned love feast and the sacrament this evening. The services will start at 7:30 Misses Bertha and Mary Traub enter-

tained a few friends, Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Nellie Konkle, of Bellefon-The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congrega-

tional Church was entertained at tea Friday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Shoemaker, on Adams street. The Baptist Church gave a social enter-

tainment, Friday evening, which was largey attended, and a pleasant time enjoyed Light refreshments were served. Misses May and Frances Smith, of Mc Cordsville, who have been the guests of Dr. nd Mrs. B. A. Brown, on East Twentyfifth street, have returned home.

The regular communion service will be held this morning at the Congregational Church. The annual Sunday-school picnic will be held at Fairview, Saturday, July 15 The elders of the Mormon Church will hold special services at the old Episcopal Church, corner of Twenty-eighth and Station streets, every evening this week, com-

mencing at 7:30 o'clock. The annual picnic of the employes of the Big Four Railroad Company will be held at Crawfordsville, July 26. Trains will leave at 7 o'clock from the Union Station, Brightwood and Shelby street.

The Congregational Church held a series meetings last week, which were conducted each evening by a visiting clergyman. The following ministers delivered ser-Rev. T. Smith and Rev. John L. Mason. The lawn fete which was arranged for on the grounds of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, was postponed, on account of bad weather, to he latter part of this month. One of the features of the entertainment will be stere-

Pleasant Lodge, Knights and Ladies of or, held a meeting. Thursday evening. and elected the following officers for the ersuing year: Proctor, Theodore Failer: vice protector, William Hall; guard, Clyde Preston; inner guard, Mrs. Bowers; outer ruard, Andrew Birk; captain, Rose Mans-

Haughville.

Miss Ora Kidd will spend her vacation in Misses Stella and Naoma Harmon are visiting in Medaryville.

Mrs. Thornsbrough will go this week to Pittsboro, Ind., to visit relatives. Messrs. Edgar and Arthur Danner are

ting relatives in Charlotteville. Mr. William Millspaugh will go to Anderson this week to visit friends and relatives ses Jennie and Anna Lemon left for Seymour Friday for a short visit with rela-

"Ese here, my friend," he said. have it ground hollow here?"

district convention at Lebanon. The dele-gates were Mr. Low Rice and Miss Maud

The Sisters from St. Anthony's Academy will return to St. Mary's of the Woods this week to spend their vacation. Miss Carrie French and little nieces. Lotie and Opal Hawkins, will spend the summer at Battle Ground encampment. The choir of the Methodist Church was entertained Friday evening by Mrs. Charles Wherley at her home, on King avenue.

Christian Endeavor convention, which meets The Ladies' Aid Society is arranging to have lunch stands around the courthouse during the Epworth League convention this

Mrs. D. M. Moroney and children are vis-

iting in Willow Branch. Mr. Moroney will

Rev. Oren Orrahood will go to Detroit this

week as a delegate to the International

join his family for a few days this week.

deavor Work" next Sunday afternoon at 4 The ice cream social given by the Poca-

hontas Lodge Wednesday evening at the Reading Room was well attended and finan-William Blue, of the regular army is visiting his relatives and friends. Mr. Blue will start for Manila on July 3 to

join his regiment.

plenic at White River Park Wednesday aft-About twenty members attended and the evening was spent in games. The Ladies' Aid Society of the King-ave-nue M. E. Church met with Mrs. Bartle, on Germania street, Friday evening, to discuss The festival which is being arranged by the ladies of St. Anthony Church will be given on the church grounds Aug. 1 and 2.

he proceeds of the festival will be used to

defray the expenses of the new addition which is being added to the church and Miss Nellie Johnson and Mr. Martin Brandenburg, of the city, were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Dr. Cain, on King avenue, Rev. A. W. Wood officiating. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate

relatives witnessing the ceremony The marriage of Miss Laura King, daugh ter of Mr. and Mrs. John King, and Mr. John Mulchary, of Alexandria, occurred Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock at St. Anthony's Church, Rev. Dr. Dowd officiating. William Goodman acted as best man Miss Ella King, sister of the bride was bridesmaid. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, on West Walnut street. Mr. and Mrs. Mulchary will reside in Alex-

League gave an entertainment at the church Wednesday evening. It was called an evening with Longfellow and Miss Lulu Trotter read a sketch of the life of Longfellow. Mr. Day sang "The Bridge," and Miss Wood, portions of the "Children's Hour," and there were several of the shortwas devoted to devotional exercises. The meeting was conducted by Miss Eva. Lou

West Indianapolis.

Mr. Ed Vought is visiting in Whiteland. Miss Hattie Hoss is visiting in Greenfield. Miss Mabel Bensen is visiting in Ander-

Miss Lily Reed will spend part of the summer at Acton.

Mrs. Long is very seriously ill, and there is little hope for her recovery. Miss Lottie Wands, who has been visiting Miss Lottle Spray is the guest of Imogene

Mrs. B. Hickman, of Marion avenue, will go to Detroit this week for the summer. Mrs. William Grear, of Chicago, is visit-Mr. William Runyon, of Newport, Ark. is visiting his mother, Mrs. Sarah Runyon Mrs. Losson, of New Albany, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Boersig, on Blaine ave-Dr. John Spaulding left last week for California, where he will spend the sum-

Miss Addie Parker leaves this evening for Cornell, N. Y., where she will attend sum-Mrs. Leroy Pomeroy, of Connersville, moved here last week and will reside on The Foreign Missionary Society will hold ts monthly open meeting at the First M. E.

Church this evening. The annual picnic of the Afternoon Club will be held at Holtz's woods, near May-wood, Tuesday afternoon, July 4. Mrs. Frank Hughes and children, of Connersville, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Light, have returned home. Mr. John Sullivan, of West Superior, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Sullivan, last week, on River ave-

Misses Ethel Wilson and Hattle Carney, of Rushville, and Georgia Greg, of Zions-ville, are guests of Miss Grace Wilson, on South Reisner street. The W. C. T. U. pleasantly surprised one of its members, Mrs. Smith, on West Ray

street, Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being Mrs. Smith's birthday. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Trinity M. E. Church will hold a meeting Wednesday afternoon in the parlors of the church. At this meeting officers for the ensuing year

The Standard Wheel Company is doing a the men worked until 8:30 in the evening. and they are now working the full ten hours. Nordyke & Marmon, the first time in years, are working until 6:30. The hour

Work on the new stockyards is rapidly progressing, and it is expected they will be ready to receive stock about the 15th of The majority of the residents of West Indianapolis are in favor of having the stockyards locate here, it is claimed. all on practicing." "What are you going The plant will give employment to about to do with this?" "Explode it in the same

Prizes were awarded at the closing exercises of the Assumption School last week by the pastor, Rev. Joseph Weber. Miss Agnes Sullivan was awarded the gold medal for deportment, Goldle Bertline general studies and Clara Albin school attendance. A handsome pearl and gold rosary was given to Mary Dwyer for Christian doc-

Along a winding track, on many hills, My fancy leads. I follow as she wills.

I feel a mother-touch on naked feet; A sun-kiss where the wood and meadow meet, I breathe the breath of earth; the mystery

Red cherries hang like trembling drops of blood; Upon the fields is loosed a yellow flood; Untold delights are in the clover-swath, Where bandit-bees harass the mower's path.

A gray old fence, in haste to reach the vale, Goes tumbling down a tangled, hilly trail, And rudely thrusts aside the mute wild rose, Or struggles where the clinging ivy grows .-'Tis so with man: The flow'r he puts away, Nor knows if droops the blossom with the day; Yet while he strives tow'rd smiling fields of light,

The voice of field and wood and sky is heard All rapture, in the piping of a bird; And in the vast life-whisper over all; I listen to the tale of field and sky .-God pity him who knows no June, say I.

Stood His Ground.

"Can you hollowgrind this razor?" asked a customer who had stepped into a razorgrinding establishment presided over by hard-headed man with bristling hair and an aggressive look on his face. "You want me to hollowground it, I suphe said. to hollowgrind it." "If it's ground hollow, ain't it hollow-"If you grind it hollow, don't you hollow-"Do you think you can come in here and teach me anything about my business? I've been hollowgrounding razors for twenty-"No. you haven't; you've been "Do you reckon I don't know what I do for a living?" 'I don't care whether you do or not. you hollowgrind this razor?" "No, sir, I won't! I'll hollowground it wor't touch it. The customer reflected a momen

and do one's duty honestly, faithfully, ANOTHER TYPE OF HEROISM.

DEPENDENCE DAY DISCOURSE.

By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D., Pastor of the First Methodist Church, Cleveland, O.

"There were giants in the earth in those There are giants on the earth yet; but they change their type with every succeeding age. The giants of the Book of Genesis, Rev. Oren Orrahood will give a lecture ing age. The giants of the Book of Genesis, on "Privilege and Dangers of Christian Enin the promised land into feeling like grasshoppers, would be only freaks in a dime museum in our day. It has been well said that an age may be judged by its heroes. The idols of popular enthusiasm of any time are thermometers of the civilization and of the character of the people of that day. With that thought in view I am sure it will be interesting to note the peculiar The Junior Christian Endeavor enjoyed a types of heroism that have attracted the special attention of this country, and, indeed, the whole world, during the recent

> Spanish-American war. First among them all is Dewey, the naval hero. But how different the type from the old ideal! The drunken, swearing bully of ancient naval history and fiction has no chance for a footing in the picture of this modern hero of the seas. Instead, you have an unassuming, straightforward gentleman; no bluster, no bravado, no self-assertion. Everything that has been told us about the battle itself has portrayed to the gaze of the world a quiet man, who thought out his plan, and followed it steadfastly to the end, until every ship of the enemy was sunk or destroyed, in as calm and gentlemanly a way as a college professor would conduct his classes, or a bank president preside at an annual meeting.

> And the year that has passed since has not robbed Dewey of one laurel, but has added them month by month. Fame and adulation have not turned his head. They have not changed his estimate of his own ability or character. He has had the good sense to know that George Dewey, the naval hero, has not through sinking a Spanish ment to write a history or be President brave man; ready for all emergencies, and dealing with them as they arise with calm-ness and composure. Put him alongside of Nelson and Perry, and Farragut-all glorlous in their way-and you will see that George Dewey is a new type, but his laurel wreath does not fade in their presence.

> EFFECT OF EXAMPLE. clear and bright as long as men love heroic acts. Here you have a youth of intelligence and character deliberately setting out to do a brave deed for the sake of his country, under very unique and peculiar circumstances. It is one thing to face hostile guns when your own are hurling thunderbolts in return. It is quite another to deliberately steam your ship into the mouth of the enemy's harbor, knowing that you will be the center of the fire of her fleet and forts, are to sink your own ship under your feet, to take the chances not only of being shot, own torpedoes, to face the almost certainty of drowning afterwards. And all this that the enemy's ships may be shut in and your country's flag may go on to victory. History has not recorded many a more splendid deed of heroism than that! not a piece of recklessness, but a deliberately wrought-out plan; not conceived by a rash enthusiast, but by a keen-brained, ed-ucated, big-hearted Christian man, who everything to live for. It was the heroism best, is not worth the having unless accomevery opportunity up to the fullest meas-

of an old, aristocratic and wealthy family. Follow his story as a rancher on the great travel and adventure, as well as strong vol-umes of history; stand by him while he pauses at the call of duty to forsake adand culture, to take the head of the police department of the great metropolis of his native land; watch him as with steady grip and bulldog tenacity he fights politicians,

Then his keen intuition scents from afar He sees the need of a better equipped navy, navy, where he may have the opportunity ciation suggests that George Dewey be sent half million more. Asked what he had done with the other, he said, "We have shot it way," he answered, with a smile. It looked wasteful; but when Dewey sunk the Span-ish fleet at Manila, and Sampson and Schley sent Cervera's fleet to the bottom at Santiago, without the loss of a ship and scarcely the loss of a man, the wisdom of Roosevelt had its vindication.

THE ROUGH RIDERS. When all had been done that could be done by way of preparation, Roosevelt resigned, against the advice of the President and secretary of the navy and all the wise newspaper editors. Then he began to gather together a regiment of spirits like his own. Indian fighters and hardy, daring riders from the far West, the heroes of football teams and college rowing matches, and finement in the East. Offered the colonelcy, the head, while he went to assist and learn as lieutenant colonel. I cannot follow the story into all its details, but all the world knows it, how he slept in the open with his troopers, ate their hard tack and spoiled meat with them, bought food for them with his own money when they were hungry, led them ever in the van of the army, gaining deathless glory on the battlefield, until the

Then, when hundreds of soldiers all about were dying of disease, and the new neces sity was to get the troops away to the north, where they might regain their health, it was Roosevelt who dared to break brough all the red tape and write the letter which aroused the country, and which, though it brought on him for the moment harshest criticisms, induced action and saved the lives of hundreds and possibly thousands of men. At home again, new duties arise, and to-day the cry goes out over the land that he, and not the political bosses, is Governor of the great Empire

There is another type of heroism which this war has illustrated in a peculiar way -a type of the hero outside of the army and yet related to it. Such men as the newspaper correspondents who kept with the advancing columns on the firing line, who were wounded again and again, and who wrote reports of battles in what they supposed were their dying moments. Surely the spirit of ancient chivalry had in it something akin to the light-hearted audacity, mingled with a certain sublime fearlessness of death, and a solemn sense of responsibility to duty. found in such spirits as Creelman, and Crane, and Marshall, and Davis, and a dozen others who might be named. Along with these one might note such men as George E. Waring, who had purified the streets and the atmosphere of New York city in the days when Theodore Roose-

velt was cleansing the police force. Colone Waring went to Havana, and, risking his life every hour of the day, searched out its recesses of filth and planned and reported how it might be made a safe place in which to live. He did that, and died with the fever he contracted in the work. So good a judge as Kipling says that no deed of the war will compare with Waring's as a specimen of the noblest heroism. This is a sort of heroism that comes close home to us all. The opportunity for such heroism is within the reach of every one of us. To do one's duty in his place—to stand steadfastly by the kitchen stove, or the blacksmith's anvil, or the nozzle of the fireman's hose,

A single other type of heroism must hold our attention. I give you the name of Helen Gould. Multitudes of noble women have wrought, and toiled, and sacrificed, but she is the woman who has caught the eye of the world, and whose name will remain as pe-

cultarly the heroine of the Spanish-American war. It was not only that she gave money, but that she gave herself with her money. It was a fine act to give a hundred thousand dollars to furnish substitutes to fight in her place; it was fine to send a shipload of lemons and carloads of delicacles to feed the sick and the wounded; but when Helen Gould, the many times millionaire, left her luxurious home and went to the camps, and gave herself to minister to the sick and the dying, she captured the heart of America and of the world-an example of the possible heroism of the woman with large wealth who holds herself to be the trustee of Jesus Christ, and who administers her wealth in such a way as to soften the hard lot of the poor and the weak and make a brighter outlook for the

orphaned and the destitute. Now I know that, in these types of heroism, where I have spoken of one there am in the situation of the writer of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. In that won-"the roll call of the heroes of faith." writer starts out as though he intended time would fail me to tell of Gideon, and Barak, and Samuel, and Jephtha; of David and Samuel and the prophets," he concludes by saying that there were multitudes of others, unnamed, "of whom

the world was not worthy to-day. Back of Dewey and Hobson are Gridley and Sampson and Schley and Philip and Evans, and the multitude of others as true and as noble in their herosm-even to "the men behind the guns' and the stokers in the hold. Back of Rooseare a host of young men of culture wealth and leisure, who followed him and inspired him by their courage, and many of whom died for the flag. Back of Helen Gould are hundreds of Sisters of Charity, deaconesses and nurses from town and country and city, who in camp and hospital gave themselves with unsparing self-sacrifice to solace the sick and the

But God keeps count of them all, and ! only remains for us to catch their spirit and seek amid the daily struggles of life to show forth the same noble heroism which inspired them. The Ould Lad.

mind myself a wee boy wi' no plain talk, An' standin' not the height o' two peats; There was things meself consated 'or the time that I could walk. An' who's to tell when wit an' childer meets?
'Twas the daisies down in the low grass, The first I knowed of a mother's face

Wi' the kind love in her eyes,

The kind love in her eyes. went the way of other lads that's nayther good An' still, d'ye see, a lad has far to go!

They're aisy told an' little use to know. Twas whiles a boat on the say beyont, An' whiles a girl on the shore, An' whiles a scrape o' the fiddle-strings, Or maybe an odd thing more, In troth! Maybe an odd thing more.

A man, they say, in spite of all is betther for In-undher this ould roof I live me lone; never seen the woman yet I wanted all me Nor I never made me pillow on a stone. 'Tis fancy buys the ribbon an' all," An' fancy sticks to the young; D'ye mind. Smoke, an' hould his tongue.

Sure the hair upon me head's all white; They're the nearest to me heart this night. Just the daisies down in the low grass, The stars high up in the skies,

The first I knowed of a mother's face

Wi' the kind love in her eyes,

The kind love in her eyes. -Moira O'Nelll, in Blackwood's. An Unliterary Englishman Thought

They Were Americans. Justin McCarthy, in Literature. tribute paid to the genius of Robert Brownthere been a more picturesque career than | and I remember that among those who sat dead, a man of great ability and political Robert Browning, who he declared were to a while, and nobody quite knew what to age enough to insinuate that Mr. and Mrs. Browning were not American poets, but many years before he had seen the poems icans he had known formerly in Paris, or Dresden, or Florence, or Rome. Lately, he added, he had been out of the way of readimpression these two American poets had made upon his mind. Then we all began to understand. Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning had undoubtedly found a muc earlier welcome among the American reading public than among the public here in their own country; and our friend's early assumption that they must be American poets became somewhat more intelligible and excusable than it had seemed to be at first. I told the story afterward to Robert Browning, and he was greatly amused by it, and indeed took it as a distinct compliment. He acknowledged the fact that his own writings especially had found appreciation in America much more quickly than here at home; and he declared that our friend's opinion was, in its way, a genuine offering of praise. I am well aware that Herbert Spencer had at one time a far greater circle of admirers in the United States than in England, and I know that I he declined it, that his friend, Dr. Wood, a myself became quite a person of interest man he knew could lead and master the regiment he had gathered, might be put at it turned out in the course of conversation that I had actually seen and spoken with Herbert Spencer, and was in the way of meeting him as an acquaintance now and then in London.

How a Handwriting Expert Reasons.

When a piece of disputed or suspected andwriting is submitted to an expert his first care is to note its general appearance. He observes what seems to be the characteristic habits of hand in the writer, the style, shading and connection of letters, their relation to the base line of the writing, and other significant points. The same process is applied to specimens of the alleged writer's genuine hand. The next step is to disintegrate the writing so that letters repeated in both specimens may be compared in detail when placed side by side. In this way divergences or resemblances, which might not appear to

the eye in the body of a paper, are made

perfectly clear. If any of the letters show igns of hesitation or retouching, as frequently happens in forgeries, they are phoographed through the microscope. By this enlargement retouches or tracings are brought out so that they can be seen plainy by the untrained eye. Having made his examination of the whole writing, step by step, the expert summarizes the results, numbering corresponding parts, and calling attention to discrepancies or re-

semblances as they occur. By this process his conclusions are made perfectly clear, in all ordinary cases, to anybody who reads his report. In exceptional circumstances, as court trials, he may go before a jury with blackboard and pencil and show exactly now a forger wrote a certain letter, as wel writing was imitated habitually formed it. If his deductions are accurate, the results, presented in this graphic manner, usually are convincing to all unprejudiced and in telligent observers. It is one of the advan-tages of graphology that, ordinarily, its con-clusions may be made as plain as the nose on a man's face.

A Victim of Heredity.

Convict—Yes, lady! I fell over six new andat woke up de hull house, and de

WARLIKE ENGLISHMEN WORSHIP

Inordinate in Ambition, Fortune Has Been Kind to Him.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cecil Rhodes, empire builder of South Africa, is the most talked of man in the world to-day. Oxford gave him its highest honorary degree on Wednesday, when the students cheered him to the echo. Kitchener, the hero of the Sudan, hardly received as warm a welcome as the man who made Rhodesia, planned the Jameson raid and is now in a life-and-death struggle with Paul

Cecil Rhodes is described by his admirers as a king in his own right. They say he was born to rule. He has known the greatest triumphs and he has suffered the bitterness of the severest defeats a man can know. In the hour when his whole future seemed ruined by the Transvaal raid he

"My career is only beginning."

To-day this prediction seems verified, Rhodes is the idol of the jingo Englishman. He poses as the bearer of that imperial England of which Kipling sings. He dictates to the Queen's councilors; he introduces the canteen, overruns the territory of other peoples-but cajoles the missionaries. He is "their great and good friend." With one hand he arms Jameson's raiders. With the other he welcomes a bishop. But all the time he works night and day like a tireless Titan for Rhodes, "the native born," "the flag" and "the Queen, God bless 'er." Twenty-five years ago England had a mere foothold in South Africa. To-day she holds by brute force a kingdom, and that kingdom was carved by Cecil Rhodes. Wrong as he is, wrong as England's course against the Boer and the black, Rhodes is the colossal genius of the age in his own particular

Cecil Rhodes is a man who is not afraid to move slowly. That cropped out early in his career. At twenty-one he left Oxford two or three years in the tremendous excitement of diamond mining, when he held millions in his hand, he quietly returned to England to complete his college education. Did he fail to see his opportunity then? People have asked Rhodes that, and he always answers in his deliberate way, "No; but I was getting ready." AS A DIAMOND DIGGER.

They were a rough tribe in the fields, with the pick of the rascaldom of the world literally scattered among them. Illicit diamond buying was the most flourishing business and some who are now widely known as millionaires laid the foundations of their fortunes by buying stolen diamonds from the blacks. But the college lad was too smart to let his black boys steal many of his gems. Cecil Rhodes was not content to watch over his negroes digging in his own diamond patch. He invested some of his first savings in old agricultural engines and began pumping two mines.

The days were hot, and the diggers were willing to pay liberally for cooling drinks. Traders brought up bad whisky and worse brandy, but Rhodes thought he knew a game worth two of that. He ran an ice-making machine and had no difficulty in disposing of all the ice he could manufacture. The black boys then began to look on him as a demigod. "Look!" they whispered to one another. "The inkosi (the chief) is a great medicine man. He can make bricks At first glance Cecil Rhodes does not look like a ruler of men. He is a dull-faced,

heavy-jawed, clumsy-looking man, big, broad-shouldered, and burdened with overmuch flesh. His face tells no story. Those apathetic eyes seem to belong to a lazy soul, whose chief interest is in food and drink. The slouching gait, the sphinxlike vacancy of expression are an impenetrable mask see the man at work is to see another be-

ering the dull eyes waken with a lifelike flash, the slouching figure becomes erect, the air of stagnation passes, and the onlooker discovers a man of untiring energy of unbended will, one who can fire his fel lows with a maddening enthusiasm, who displays in his every move a vigorous, virile ist system of working the diamond fields could not last. As the soil became exhausted on the market for little money. Slowly and quietly Rhodes began to buy up these claims. He believed that the rock would yield deeper wealth, if properly worked, than even the

WINS ROTHSCHILDS. He went to Europe and laid his plans beman. They had had long enough to consider the matter, but still wanted to delay. "Come in a few days," they said, "and we

will give you our answer." "Sirs," the young diamond digger replied, will call again on you in hair an hour If you have not then decided what to do I shall go elsewhere." backing of the Rothschilds. About this time his connection with Barney Barnato, the Kaffir king, began. Until recently popular imagination has found all South African millionaires alike-flamboyant, bejeweled, smacking of the vaudeville poster. Barnato was of this type. Withal he had an extraordinary talent for making A party of rich men, headed by Barney Barnato, was seeking to acquire the control of the diamond fields. Rhodes's love to tell stories of that time-of his quickness in fixing on and buying hold-ings of importance, of his untiring energy, of his astuteness. At last, by startling moves, he bluffed Barnato's supporters into the conviction that he was winning. At once several of them tried to make terms with him, and Barnato himself was forced to beg for peace. A great company was arranged which now practically controls the diamond output of the world, and Mr. Rhodes was appointed managing director for life at a

salary of \$150,000 a year. ONCE AN ALLY OF KRUGER'S. Rhodes was not always at daggers' points with Oom Paul Kruger. At one time they were prime ministers of neighboring Dutch republics, living side by side in amity. Rhodes entered Cape politics. He saw that he was not strong enough to fight the Cape Dutch, so he tried to work with them. They elected him to power as prime minister, and he gave them the laws they wanted.

But his heart was far away from Cape Colony. He had seen the magnificent country up north, overrun by the impis (armies) of the mighty Lobengula, and he longed to have it. He believed, as did many more, that this was the fabulous land of Ophir, whose wealth would surpass any thing the world had seen. Yet Lobengula was strong with his mighty armies, and his land so distant, that any power might pause before

Rhodes first sent his agents to Lobengula to live with him, win his confidence, and concession from him giving them he right to search his country for minerals. Lobengula was crafty and suspicious, but at last was persuaded to sign away an exclu-sive concession for mineral rights in consideration of a payment of \$500 a month, 1,000 At the same time the empire-maker allied

ecured from the government a charter givgreat power, in the north The world knows how Rhodes and his followers went on and on, how the native King was forced into fighting, driven out of his country, and to his death, and how the Chartered Company became the sovereign power in Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Cecil Rhodes was now, apparently, at the apex of his power. His career had been one succession of practically unbroken victories.

Many times over a millionaire, the real king of a great dominion very many times larger than the British islands, the prime minister of Cape Colony, chosen by the Queen of England among her privy councilors, the idol and ideal of ambitious Englishmen everywhere he seemed with the statement of the seemed with the seeme en everywhere, he seemed mightles

Star Store's Special Monday Sale of 4th of July

Necessities. Tuesday ... 4th of July.

\$10 and \$12.

Ladies' Wear

LADIES' WHITE GLOVES-Pure 35c silk, regular 50c values, a pair LADIES' WHITE KID BELTS, with white covered buckles, 25c, 19c and .. LADIES' gold-plated waist sets. 19c value, per set

LADIES' SAILORS, white and black, rough and smooth straws, 50c kind, 250 LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS, made of

P. K. and Ducks, with deep hem, 59c st and \$1.25 grades...... LADIES' BLACK BROCADED WOOL SKIRTS, trimmed with velvet and satin ribbons, \$2.50

Ladies' fine Percale and French Gingham Waists, 75c and \$1 kinds

"en's Wear

MEN'S AND BOYS' Rough Straw 50c Hats, our finest grades, row...... 50c Boys' regular 25c Sailor Hats...... IUC \$5.00 gives you a chance to pick from men's fine Worsted, Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, in stripes, plaids, checks and plain blacks, that formerly sold at \$5.

The finest Men's Suits in our \$10.00 house can now be bought for ... \$10.00 Boys' White Duck Pants.....

Men's Four-in-Hand Ties, made of wash P. K., in all colors and 10c MEN'S FINE PERCALE SHIRTS with two separate collars and pair 49c cuffs, 75c values.....

Exactly

On Monday's Bargain Counter

We have picked out every remnant in the house, of which there are several thousand, that have accumulated during our June sale, consisting of wool dress goods, silks, ginghams, calicoes and goods of all descriptions, and offer the whole lot Monday.

Exactly

Monday Sale of ICE CREAM FREEZERS

"The Zero," the best ever made. Get one for your 4th of July picnic. 2-quart size, worth \$1.35.....

3-quart size, worth \$1.65.....\$1.35 6-quart size, worth \$2.98.....\$2.25 8-quart size, worth \$4.....\$2.98

Nottingham Lace Curtains, very newest figures, full size, \$1.50 kind, 98c a pair

500 pairs of ruffied Swiss and fine

MONDAY CURTAIN SALE

The Star Stone Three Squares West of Illinois Strent

\$100.00 in Gold Free.

AEEGIKLMNNOOOOPRRWYY

We will give \$100.00 in Gold to any one who will arrange the twenty letters printed above into three names denoting three well-known ships of the United States Navy during the Spanish War. Remember we do not want one cent of your money. There is only twenty exactly as many times as it appears. The money will be paid August 15th, 1890. Should more than one person succeed in finding the three correct names, the \$100.00 will be equally divided. We make this liberal offer to introduce our charming and interesting family. 96 to 144-Column, illustrated monthly magnatine to as many families in the United States and Control of the United States an

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into the friendly territory of the Transvaal. Oom Paul Kruger was not a very big man and irreparable that people can only regard them with wonder. Badly planned, badly executed, doomed to failure before its start, the mad, bold ride of Dr. Jim and his men came on the world with a thunder crash of

BLUNDER OF JAMESON RAID. It was an anxious time for the English government, which had just had a hard experience with Oom Paul and his fighting

Those of Mr. Rhodes's friends not in the inner secret refused to believe that he had countenanced a folly so great. As one of them said to me at the time, "I do not believe that the raid was planned by anyone. If it had been, do you think they would have gone off without rations, or supplies, or provisions of any kind? I don't believe Jameson has planned it; I am certain Rhodes did not. Even if Rhodes has horns and hoofs, he is not quite an idiot, and an But Rhodes had planned it! On him the heaviest blow fell. He was forced to resign who had long kept him in power, became in a day his bitterest opponents. Blow followed on blow. The land he had conquered, and which now bore his name, was ruined by the great cattle plague, and then the na-

Then it was that the man proved his grit. He poured out his money by hundreds of thousands of dollars to reconquer and re-vive Rhodesia, and at last, taking his life in his hands, he went unarmed among the most savage of the Matabeles and by force He came back to London and talked the angry shareholders of the chartered com-pany into enthusiasm. He settled in Cape

Colony, and sought to win over the distrustful Dutch voters. The battle is not yet over, but Rhodesia once more shows signs of Cecil Rhodes is a woman hater. It is said that one time in his youth he wanted to marry Olive Schreiner, the writer of South African romance. She refused him, and since then the two have hated each other cordially. Olive Schreiner attacked Rhodes's policy vigorously in her latest book, which

views South African affairs in the light of HOME LIFE IN RHODESIA. Early in the morning, when at his Cape home. Mr. Rhodes starts his day by a good ride over the veldt. Any one who is staying with him and can ride is welcome to share the trot, and while covering mile after mile much business is got through. Then, when he returns, he sets himself to steady business and to seeing home some of the many

visitors who flock in on him. But he does not stay at his Cape home longer than he can help. He thinks no more of a journey of five thousand miles than the average man does of a trip to the next town. When anything goes wrong in London, he takes a quick boat for there and makes his headquarters in the Burlington Hotel, one of the old-fashioned, solid hotels it the back of the Royal Academy. Here he has a suite of rooms that now bears his name. In London he rises at 8 o'clock, but there, too, he starts the day by a ride on back, having a good canter around the

The Rev. Dr. W. L. Thompson, returned missionary, writing in the New York World, says of Cecil Rhodes: "He was a genial and entertaining com-panion. Wearing the old slouch hat he af-fects, Mr. Rhodes lounged on deck, crack-ing jokes, airing his political opinions, and taking a drink when he liked. He com-plained about how lazy he was. The reason

I don't make speeches,' he said is because I consider the Prince of Wales an energetic search of a site for our mission, gave us the

occupy and which has been increased by grant from the South Africa Company to 'That's the place for your station.' not realize how well he knew his Africa. and did not take this off-hand remark seriously, but after we had gone over the country and had located our mission we discovered that we have chosen the site indi-

promise of 3,000 acres of land, which we now

cated by him. "The natives hold him in awe. He has never shown fear of them. During the late carries, among them in the fastness of the Matopo hills, calling upon them to surren-der. Mr. Rhodes, riding around in shirt sleeves, belt, trousers and slouch hat a la cowboy, was a common sight then in veldt Zulu uprising his beautiful country house, Grooteschurr, with its collection of curios, was burned. It has since been rebuilt. Some-

body went to break the news gently, and Mr. Rhodes, I have bad news for you. "'What is it?' said the Colossus, anx-"'Grooteschurr is burned up.'
"'Oh,' said Mr. Rhodes, 'is that all?

thought you were going to tell me that

Jameson was worse.' Jameson was in prison

THE DOLLAR SIGN. What the Cabalistic Marks Really In-

Dr. Marcus Baker, of this city, is conductfinally and definitely for the origin of the familiar dollar sign. This has long been in dispute. All sorts of explanations have been given, the most common of which is that the initials of the United States are crossed. But there have been seven or eight other theories to account for the origin f the dollar sign which are about as good Dr. Baker, in his researches in the library of the bureau of education, came across an old book, entitled "A Compendium of Fed eral Arithmetic, Designed for the Use of Schools and Especially Calculated for the Meridian of the United States," which was published at Lansingburg, N. Y., in 1797. Its author was Rev. Chauncey Lee, of Rutland Vt. In this book the author sets forth system of what he calls "characteristics" by which one verticel stroke was to designate the mill, two vertical strokes the cent, these two crossed by one S shape stroke the dime and for the dollar the sign consisting of the two verticals with the two curved strokes, now so familiar, was proposed.

At the time the people of this country were just emerging from the use of pounds, shillings and pence, where each was separated by a space from the next denomination. It accordingly seemed necessary to Mr. Lee to have an arbitrary mark for each of the denominations of our monetary system. But he soon found that one character, with the decimal point, was all that was necessary, and in the latter part of his own book all the elaborate systems of symbols except the one intended to mark the dollar were found to have been dropped. Dr. Baker certainly finds the dollar sign in this old arithmetic, and he does not find it in use at any earlier date. By the time Adams's arithmetic was published in 1805 the sym-bol had become well established. He, therefore, regards Mr. Lee as the inventor and believes the sign to have been absolutely ar-bitrary in its origin. Mr. Baker intends, for further verification, to make a study of he departmental records to see when the dollar sign first appeared in the treasury accounts. He also hopes to make a more thorough search of the old text-books to see if by chance any use of this sign prior to that of Rev. Chauncey Lee can be dis-

overed. Dr. Baker's discoveries seem

likely to take all the sentiment out of the matter, but this is common result of modern

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